

# JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

## MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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### NEW WAR THREAT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

—PAGE 5



## COMMENT

### PRIORITIES OR SLOGANS?

There is no need to be alarmist or propagandist. But there is need for cool realism. War in the Middle East is—probably—not round the corner. But the danger of war is much keener than it has been at any time since 1957. The weapons and machines of war in the hands of the Arab countries on the one side, and of Israel on the other, have almost doubled in their fire-power during these four years. It would be mistaken, therefore, to minimise the significance of the report of our special Middle East correspondent (*on page 5*) on the military talks in Cairo last week which had as their purpose the preparation of a “final solution” of the problem of Israel in the Middle East.

It is not surprising that Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Eshkol and Dr. Nahum Goldmann should have sounded serious warnings about the way in which the Middle Eastern situation is developing. Nor is it only a matter of Arab-Israeli relations. We noted last week to what extent the Soviet Government is stepping up its “mine and sap” policy in Persia, and our special correspondent in Basra reports this week a number of significant indicators that this Soviet policy is well under way.

\* \* \*

When, therefore, we consider the Middle Eastern picture as a whole, we see Krushchev in the act of resuming his offensive in the north, with the prospect of establishing—in Persia—a direct land-bridge between the Soviet Union and the Arab world. We see the intensified efforts to increase the Arab squeeze on Israel, militarily by a more tight policy of encirclement and containment of Israel, economically by extending the range of the economic boycott of Israel, and, politically, by renewed pressures at the United Nations. The Assembly next autumn will be, without question, a critical one for Israel. These signs of renewed Soviet and Arab activism in the Middle East are no longer speculation. They are facts that have to be faced.

It is against this realistic background that we must consider the emergent Liberal Party of Israel, now that it has made its formal appearance at its foundation conference last week. What priorities does it propose? Where, on essentials, does it differ from Mapai? And for what choice of decisions does it stand today? Are the alternatives which the new party's spokesmen advanced really designed to meet this kind of situation?

Before we answer this decisive question, let us say at once that the launching meeting of the new party displayed the great popularity which Dr. Nahum Goldmann enjoys among a considerable though mainly middle class,

sector of Israeli opinion. The professional and business middle class of the country has been hungering for leader of his standing, virtuosity and ability.

\* \* \*

But there remains the wider question of the Liberal Party. Its inaugural conference has neither clarified nor settled very much. Such indications of its policy and its intentions have rather confirmed our fears than our hopes. The emphasis on the protection of the individual coming from Mr. Pinhas Rosen (who has been the Minister of Justice since the establishment of the State) sounded rather odd, while the stress laid on the need for free private enterprise, free competition and the exclusion of the State from a large area of economic activity, has far more similarity with the “Manchester” liberalism which Dr. Goldmann disavowed than with the realities of Israel's condition today.

In fact, the new party has so far produced neither priorities, nor policies. It has confined itself to slogans and “philosophisations” which, in some cases, have disturbing implications. For example, the Liberals demand “democratic control over the Defence Forces.” But what does that mean but the introduction of party politics into defence affairs which have, so far, been happily immune from this curse which vitiates so much of Israel's life. Nor does it make sense for the Liberals to argue for the elimination of party appointments in the Government administration and the Jewish Agency, and to argue for its introduction into Defence matters. This can produce only a weakening, not a strengthening, of the defence structure of the country. Is this a Liberal priority in this present situation?

\* \* \*

In the economic field, the priorities are no less clear. Almost every single major advance in the economic development of the country has been due to either Government or Histadrut initiative; the same is true of the most important pioneering ventures. Private enterprise in the past was not prepared to take the initial risks which the Government and the Histadrut were prepared to take, and we can see no evidence of any real change of heart.

Israel's necessity of choice is in a way a simple one: security, a more effective foreign policy and economic independence. The three together add up to Israel's top priority: to make them effective and efficient through major reforms in the public life of the country, but to do this will require a great common national effort. There lies the answer, not in the dismantling of Israel's security structure and economic initiative. In the light of the new Liberal Party's programme, we must question whether it will advance or retard such a national effort? Let them remember that priorities are more important than slogans.



# JERUSALEM

## GOLDMANN NOT AN ELECTION CANDIDATE

### BLOW TO LIBERAL HOPES

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

Dr. Nahum Goldmann has decided that he will not allow his name to be put forward for inclusion in the Liberal Party election list. His decision is a hard blow to the leadership of the new party which had been hoping to exploit the massive demonstration of support accorded him at the time of the recent founding assembly in Tel Aviv.

Goldmann told the Liberal leaders that he had been convinced by American Jewish leaders that his services were still required in the Diaspora. He has certainly been under pressure from Zionist circles to consider whether he can deprive the movement of his leadership at this juncture. He has, to their satisfaction, decided that he cannot.

**Not enough to dictate :** At the same time, close associates say that Goldmann's decision is also dictated by sober reflection upon the Israeli political scene. He has had a number of private meetings with National Religious Party and Mapai leaders before reaching his decision. The Mizrahi urged him to settle in Israel but would promise nothing in the way of post-election co-operation. Mapai leaders pointed out that, in this cold, political world, he would of necessity be regarded as an opponent.

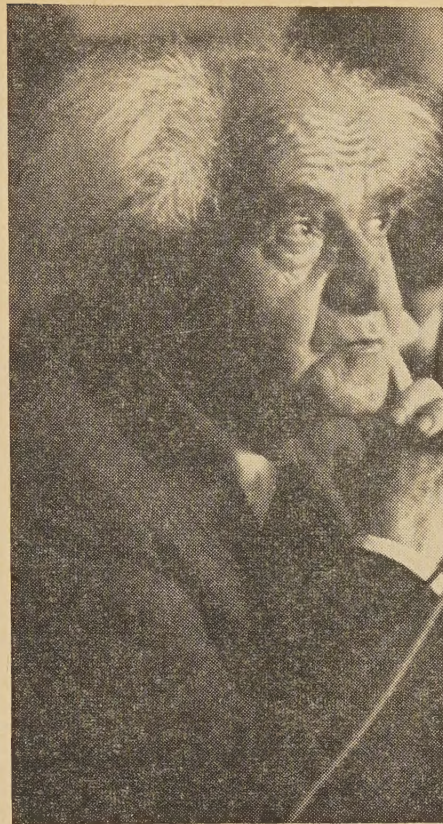
Goldmann is also said to have reached the conclusion, after studying the Liberal Party's election prospects, that whatever the most optimistic estimate of the Liberal poll, they would still have a Knesset representation of only half that of Mapai. In these circumstances, there would be little chance, as some Liberal leaders continue to hope, of dictating terms to Mapai.

**Choosing a leader :** Now that Goldmann has withdrawn as a possible Liberal Party candidate, the question of leadership becomes the primary Liberal Party problem.

*(The Liberals, the Parties, the Press—page 11)*

● Cover : Arab military chiefs at their meeting in Cairo last week.

—Photo Planet



IN PENSIVE MOOD  
*Ben-Gurion faces a new storm*

## BEN-GURION PLEDGES “NON-INTERFERENCE”

### ZIONIST LEADERS ANGERED BY CHOICE OF INTERMEDIARY

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has reaffirmed that Israel has neither the desire nor the intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Jewish communities abroad and that “the State of Israel represents and speaks only on behalf of its own citizens, and in no way presumes to represent or speak in the name of the Jews who are citizens of any other country.”

His reaffirmation of these principles was contained in a joint declaration issued here on Sunday signed by Ben-Gurion and Jacob Blaustein, Honorary President of the American Jewish Committee. Its terms are a restatement of those contained in an agreement signed by the two men in August 1950.

The new declaration was actually signed on April 23, following a series of private conversations between the Prime Minister and Blaustein. Its text was not released until after Blaustein had left Israel to return to America.

**Was it fitting ?** Underscored in the declaration is the fact that emigration to Israel is at the individual's own “free discretion” and that nothing should be done by the Israel Government which would “undermine the sense of security and stability of American Jewry.” Ben-Gurion undertook to do everything within his power to see to it that the understanding was kept in spirit and letter and to advise members of his Cabinet of his desire “that the spirit and content of the understanding be fully respected.”

The Prime Minister's choice of Jacob Blaustein, leader of a traditionally non-Zionist organisation, for this statement of principles has angered Zionist leaders of all shades of opinion, especially as its timing coincided with the ending of the Zionist General Council session here in Jerusalem.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann said he did not intend criticising the content of the declaration or his “good friend” Jacob Blaustein, but he deeply regretted the fact of the declaration and its form. “I leave it to the Prime Minister and Government to decide whether it is fitting for the Prime Minister of Israel to be party to such a declaration with an American personality who, important though he is, is not representative of American Jewry in general, and not even a majority of such Jewry, but is connected with only one organisation, albeit an important and active body . . .”

**Agency not consulted :** Goldmann noted that Ben-Gurion did not see fit to consult on the usefulness of the declaration in its present form with the American Zionist leaders who were in Jerusalem at that time, or with the Jewish Agency which, under covenant, is the body linking the State with the Diaspora. “The fact that the Prime Minister has not consulted the Jewish Agency is, in my opinion, a contravention if not of the letter of the covenant, certainly of its spirit.”

Goldmann recalled that the American Jewish Committee refused to join the President's Club (an organisation of American Jewish leaders) and commented: “By the fact that the Prime Minister has chosen a representative of the Committee as partner in his declaration on relations between the State and American Jewry, and even the Diaspora generally, he has, as it were, accorded the Committee special and supreme status in Diaspora Jewry—at any rate in America—and by so doing has encouraged its attitude in opposing all attempts to unite the Jewish people . . .”

“I regret that the Prime Minister, not having a proper picture of the internal situation of American Jewry, assumes the



right of deciding who it is that represents this Jewry."

**One sided?** Mrs. Rose Halprin said she could see no reason at all for the publication of the declaration. The issue of political allegiance was settled long ago and had been dead ever since, she stated. Dr. Israel Goldstein felt that stress could have been placed on the need for immigration without affecting the view that the decision to immigrate remained the personal choice of the individual.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann stated that the declaration would undoubtedly be regarded by some organisations in the U.S. as being exactly what it professed to deny—Israeli interference in American Jewish affairs.

Dr. S. Levenberg also questioned Ben-Gurion's choice of partner for such a declaration. With regard to its contents, he considered that, on the one hand, Ben-Gurion was treating American Zionists with kid gloves, while on the other Blaustein failed to reciprocate his desire "to see American Jews come and take part in our effort."

(An American Jewish Committee statement said Blaustein went to Israel at Ben-Gurion's invitation and "spent hours in frank and full conversation." As a result, Blaustein had gained a "strong official reaffirmation" from the Prime Minister of their 1950 understanding, with an expression of intent to avoid future "violations.")

## WHY DID THEY NOT RESIST?

### A QUESTION FOR THE EICHMANN TRIAL WITNESSES

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

As the fourth week of the Eichmann trial drew to its close, it might have been expected that we would have become inured to the daily recital of brutality which, even now, the human mind somehow finds it impossible to comprehend.

But, despite the repetitious detailing of tortures, with the particular added refinements of this or that Nazi guard, the parade of witnesses continued to exert a ghastly fascination which held the people of Israel in its horrible spell. There was in every mind the thought: "There, but for the grace of God, was I."

What would we have done had we been faced with no seeming alternative but a brutal death? To the *sabra*, the native-born Israeli, it has seemed strange that there was no attempt at Jewish resistance. Brought up in a tradition which



EICHMANN SMILES  
*Beyond the comprehension of man*

permits no alternative to fighting for one's existence, they have found it incomprehensible that so few Jews turned on their murderers. It is a question which has also fascinated sociologists in many lands.

**Hausner asks why:** Why did the Jews in Europe fail to offer resistance in the vast majority of instances, even when they outnumbered their guards a hundredfold? Why did they let their murderers lead them to slaughter like cattle, even though they might not know what was in store for them? This week, Attorney General Gideon Hausner tried to elicit the answers.

When witness Yaacov Gurfein, a native of Sanok in Galicia, took the stand, he said that he had survived the European holocaust only because his mother had had the presence of mind to push him out of the railway wagon loaded with Jews bound for the death camp of Belzec. But many others, including his mother, had refused to jump.

It was to this witness that Hausner put the question: When you were all loaded into the train leaving for Belzec, or which you thought was going to Belzec, why didn't you resist? Gurfein replied: We had no strength left. We wanted to get it over with quickly. It was in 1943. After so many years, we had no more powers of resistance.

**More than one answer:** Hausner: You wanted it to end? Gurfein: We wanted to die quickly. Hausner: Then why did you jump out of the window? Gurfein: On an impulse. When we saw the train

was going to Belzec, some spark of hope arose. We saw somebody was jumping. And I would not have jumped if my mother had not pushed me with force.

A more profound explanation of this reluctance to resist came from 40-year-old Dr. Moshe Bielsky, formerly from Cracow and now a magistrate in Tel Aviv. He told about the conditions in Plazow camp, near Cracow, where the inventive genius of German and Ukrainian guards in torturing inmates before killing them had set new dimensions to this macabre enterprise.

Hausner questioned Bielsky: Fifteen thousand men are facing several tens of hundreds of policemen. Why did you not overrun them? Why didn't you revolt? But the doctor confessed that it was impossible to answer this question and, if at all, there would be more than one answer.

**Fear born of terror:** It was in 1943 he pointed out, the third year of the war and the Jews were already too depressed by what they had undergone in that time. And there was hope, despite all that had happened. They were working doing hard labour... perhaps, perhaps. He went on:

"Today, after eighteen years, it is difficult to describe the feeling of fear. This feeling of fear no longer exists today as I stand before your Honours and I do not think it could be injected into anyone. After all, this was fear born of terror. When one stands facing machine guns watching the execution of a boy being hanging, one is, in practice, bereft of any capacity to react.

"And there's more to it. There was, after all, the hope that the war would end and the possibility that (by revolting) we might jeopardise the lives of fifteen thousand men. And we can put another question. If so (if they had attempted resistance) where should we have gone? Next to ours, there was a Polish camp with one thousand inmates who were also shot and killed and had no better conditions than we."

**Not one escaped:** "A hundred metres from the camp they had their homes. I cannot recall a single case of escape by Poles. Where could any of the Jews have turned? ... I do not think that he will try to find the reasons today will succeed because of one simple fact—the conditions of that time cannot be re-enacted in this courtroom. I do not think, God forbid, that anyone may fail to understand this ... dialectically the question can be asked. But the conditions just cannot be described."

The question, it seems, will not be answered by this court.



# NEW ARAB MASTER-PLAN PLOTTED

## PREPARING "FINAL SOLUTION FOR ISRAEL PROBLEM"

*from our special Middle East correspondent Robert Gee*

A far-reaching Arab plan for the destruction of Israel is at present in the making. Four men have been entrusted by their governments with the task of working out the broad political, military and economic outlines of a detailed and co-ordinated operation to bring the Jewish State to its knees.

I have been given the names of these four men by an absolutely reliable Arab source, which has also supplied the basic outline of their intentions. The four are: Salah Gohar, of the U.A.R., President Nasser's expert on Palestinian affairs; Hassan Kassem, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official; Ahmed Shukeiry, spokesman for Saudi Arabia at the U.N.; and Fouad Ammoun, Secretary-General of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry.

Together they form the backbone of an Arab League "Expert Commission on Palestine" and serve as co-ordinators of other commissions and groups which are being established to deal with various aspects of the "Final Solution of the Israel Problem."

**Military chain :** It is believed that the Jordanians have now agreed to appoint a member to the Commission and to give full support to its activities. In this event, the danger confronting Israel would be much greater than that which existed when the Jordan-U.A.R. joint command was established in the troublous days of 1956—an event which was then regarded by the Israelis as a major threat to their security.

It would mean that, for the first time, the Arabs had succeeded in forging a military chain around Israel, east from Kefar, from Metullah down to the Dead Sea, southward to the Gulf of Akaba and up to the Gaza strip border.

The Expert Commission on Palestine has been a long time in the making. It was first mooted on March 29, 1959, at an Arab League session in Cairo. Under an obscure resolution, which made little or no impression at the time on those who voted in its favour, the League decided to "reorganise the Palestine people and to demonstrate their existence." The matter was to be discussed further at a high level meeting of Arab leaders.

**Violent row at Casablanca :** But, once outside the conference room, the Jordanians started to have second thoughts, suspecting that this was but another Nasser machination to challenge their

sovereignty, at least on the west bank of the Jordan.

When the matter came up for consideration at an Arab League meeting in Casablanca in July 1959, there was a violent row in the course of which the Jordanians fought tooth and nail against a proposal, backed by the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia, for the establishment of a "Palestine Government." As reported from Casablanca at the time, the proposal was finally abandoned.

However, the item again appeared on the draft agenda for an Arab League meeting to be held at Foreign Minister level. The Jordanians refused to be represented, demanding further explanations and an assurance that it was no part of the U.A.R.'s intentions to carve up Jordan. Eventually, a formula was worked out and both the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia assured the Jordanians that the words "Palestine existence," were not meant to have "an adverse effect on the existence of Jordan."

**Agreement at Shtoura :** The Jordanians were only temporarily placated and made it clear that they wanted no part of any project which, though utilised only as a propaganda point by the others, could involve them in a head-on clash with the Israelis. "Work out a complete plan to destroy Israel, show us that you have the means to carry it out—and intend to carry it out—and we are with you. But not otherwise." It was this Jordanian ultimatum that gave rise to the decision to establish the Expert Commission on Palestine.

But, in the following weeks and months, relations between the Arab states rapidly deteriorated, for other reasons. When the Arab League next met on March 31, 1960, its secretary-general, Abdel Khalek Hassouna, nominal chairman of the Expert Commission, was forced to report "no progress."

But the summer brought a relaxation of inter-Arab tensions and when the Foreign Ministers met at Shtoura, Lebanon, in August, the atmosphere was unusually cordial, even congenial. Hassouna was formally instructed to proceed with the establishment of the Expert Commission, whose first task would be to report on methods of creating an all-Palestinian organisation and a Palestinian Army.

**Summit conference?** But, only 24 hours later, Jordanian Prime Minister Hazza

### WARNING VOICES IN ISRAEL

"I do not know what basis there is for being able to say that the public has the feeling that there is no danger to be expected from the Egyptian dictator. If there is such a feeling it is only wishful thinking. The contrary is the truth: all the military preparations of the Egyptian ruler are directed against Israel..." — David Ben-Gurion, April 26.

"Nasser has expressly stated that he is planning a 'Pearl Harbour' attack on the State of Israel."—Levi Eshkol, April 25.

"The signs are that the relative lull in the Middle East, the quiet period in the relations between Israel and her neighbours, will not continue to be what they are today."

—Nahum Goldmann, April 26.

Majali was killed when a bomb exploded in his office—and Jordan and the U.A.R. were at loggerheads once again. But this time the others were not to be delayed and went ahead with the formation of the Expert Commission which met informally during the November, 1960, session of the U.N. General Assembly. The Jordanians did not appoint a delegate and, when Jordanian Foreign Minister Musa Nasser offered his services personally, he was ordered by his king not to be so hasty.

At this stage, prompted independently by all the Arab heads of state, Hassouna



AN EYE ON THE CHANCES  
How long to "Pearl Harbour"?



reappeared on the scene as a peacemaker and so considerable was his success that, by the beginning of spring this year, letters were being publicly exchanged between such only recently embittered foes as Nasser and Hussein, Hussein and Kassem, Kassem and Nasser and Nasser and King Saud.

It was this seeming rapprochement which gave the green light to the Expert Commission to get on with its work, with the promise that their planning was certain of top-level consideration. Since then, further moves have been made toward improved inter-Arab relations. A summit conference of Arab leaders is now in prospect and a meeting of Arab military chiefs in Cairo last week got down seriously to the task of considering how best to co-ordinate their armed potential for dealing with the Palestine problem.

**The terms:** The Expert Commission has already agreed upon certain initial measures which they consider necessary:

—Revival of the Arab League Security Pact in a modified form, most probably by the establishment of a Joint Command;

—Preparation of joint defensive and offensive plans for use against Israel; and

—The stationing of selected units from other Arab states in Jordan.

Politically, the Commission is taking all steps possible to keep the Palestine issue alive at the U.N. (as we have already witnessed) and to harass the Israelis whenever the opportunity offers, using whatever assistance can be secured from the Afro-Asian nations.

The operation is thus two-headed: to isolate Israel politically and militarily. Only then, in the view of the Arab plan-

ners, can they proceed to the second and final stage: the confrontation of Israel. Already, general terms have been worked out for presentation to the Israelis:

- (1) An end to Jewish immigration and full freedom of emigration for Jews who want to leave Israel.
- (2) Israeli Arabs to have all property restored to them and rent to be paid for all other Arab properties used by the Israelis since the establishment of the State.
- (3) Palestinian refugees wishing to return to Israel to be allowed to do so and their properties to be restored to them.
- (4) Compensation to be paid to those refugees who do not wish to return.

**Old City demonstration:** In the meantime, and as a first gesture, the Arab military chiefs are considering a proposal, said to have come from General Kassem, that units from Iraq, the U.A.R., Saudi Arabia and possibly Lebanon should join in a parade of the Jordanian armed forces to be held in the Old City of Jerusalem. Next month has been suggested as a suitable date for this manifestation.

## IRAQ STEPS UP MILITARY SPENDING

### ONE-THIRD OF BUDGET FOR DEFENCE MINISTRY

Following the trend set by the U.A.R. just a fortnight ago, Iraq has announced a considerable increase in the budgetary allocation for the armed forces in the financial year 1961-62.

The Iraqi Defence Ministry is to receive £39½ million, £4½ million more than last year and 32.5 per cent of the country's total budget. "This increase," said an official statement, "is made in order to continue the strengthening of the national defence machinery in view of Iraq's liberation and its policy of self-dependence in defending its territories."

"The new allocations also include expenditure on the Palestine Liberation Army."

What might be termed internal security also receives generous budgetary assistance. The Ministry of the Interior receives more money to finance the establishment of administrative posts in four districts and sub-districts where the "stabilisation of security" is necessary. The allocation will also cover the cost of issuing new identity cards.

**Expense of night watches:** The Guidance Ministry receives another



U.A.R. TROOPS ON PARADE  
Kassem keeps in step

£273,000 to meet the expense of guidance offices in various places and cost of a new radio and television station. And the Police Department receives an increased allocation "to defray the additional expenses for night watches."

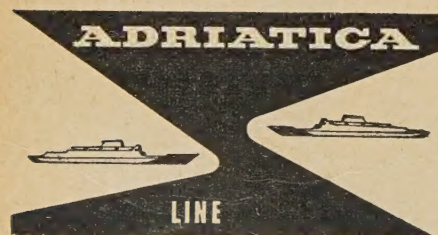
Some £300,000 have been set aside to meet Iraq's commitments to the Arab League and a sum of £2 million has been earmarked for assistance to the Algerian rebel government.

Against the expenditures for military and political purposes, the Government is devoting only 5.7 per cent of the total to the Ministry of Health and 16.7 per cent for the Ministry of Education.

**More taxes imposed:** In a week which saw an offer from the Iraq Petroleum Company to re-open the negotiations with the Iraqi Government, the budgetary statement stressed the need for less dependence on oil revenues for national financing. "It is wrong for the State's various functions to remain mainly and largely dependent on oil revenue," said the Finance Minister.

He made no mention of the political considerations behind this new thinking but pointed to the more practical fact that Treasury revenue from oil fell by 3.7 per cent in 1960-61 "because of the companies' arbitrary reduction of oil prices."

Revenue from sources other than oil increased by 23 per cent. This was done by revising customs duties upwards, an increase in income tax, the imposition of an extra estate tax and an overhaul in



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the method of levying legacies and inheritance tax. A cut, so far not revealed, has been made in the traditional allocation for religious purposes.

**£20m. short-fall :** Nevertheless, income is expected to fall about £20 million short of the estimated £120 million expenditure, despite Finance Minister Jamil's stated objection to deficit financing. He implied, however, that strong measures would be taken in order to further narrow the gap between expenditure and revenue.

## IRAQI NEEDLE JABBED AT PERSIANS

### OIL WAR FOUGHT ON TWO FRONTS

*from our own correspondent*

#### Basra :

This, in my experience, is just about the closest one can get to the Russians in the Middle East. They are here in Basra and in large numbers. One of the first things that Kassem did when he came to power was to dismiss all Britons holding jobs in Basra port and to replace them with Russians.

But this was to have been only a temporary arrangement. Under a deal which seems to have been arranged *before* the *coup d'etat*, the Russians agreed to train Iraqis to take over from the British. But the Russians have only partly honoured this undertaking. Some have left the port and gone on to Cairo. A number have returned to Moscow. But twenty-six of them have had their contracts renewed and others have arrived on new contracts.

Still others are engaged on the so-called railway improvement project and more on what is referred to euphemistically as "utilisation of the port." What this, in fact, means is the construction of an Iraqi naval school as part, and part only, of a Russian naval centre. This centre is already active.

**Serious implications :** At the moment it is engaged in what can only be termed a "rehearsal" of the troubles in store for neighbouring Persia. Prompted by the Russians, Iraqi pilots are refusing to pilot tankers belonging to the Persian oil consortium—even though the waters in which they are operating are Persian. The implication for Persian oil exports is serious and the consortium is known to be deeply disturbed.

Though they might have started this programme of harassment reluctantly and only under Soviet pressure, the

Iraqis have come to realise the usefulness of the weapon they now command. In the first place, it will come in very handy if and when the Iraqi Government brings pressure to bear on the Iraq Petroleum Company, for they now know that they can stop the Persians increasing production should the I.P.C. decide to cut back production in Iraq. And, secondly, they can demonstrate to the Arabs that they have a practical means of halting Persian oil supplies to Israel.

The quarrel is much more profound than the oil companies care to admit in public. This display of "Iraqi-ism" on the "Arab Gulf," as the Iraqis call it, is only the first flexing of a newly discovered muscle. They have had a distinct inferiority complex about their position in the Gulf for years and are now, it seems, trying to make up for the past. Which suits their Russian mentors.

**Home-made gunboat diplomacy :** The Iraqis are being pushed into that kind of psychological complex where they feel they must do something to show that they are capable of acting off their own bat, a little bit of home-made gunboat diplomacy directed at the Persians and the oil companies working in Abadan. It is really no accident that the Persian consortium and the I.P.C. are having a headache at one and the same time.

The only restraint to more active interference with oil company operations is the overwhelming fact that Kassem's need for the cash which the I.P.C. provides is so great that he dare not move

too far in any one direction. The I.P.C. knows this well. But it also knows that a situation might be created in which, to save himself, he would be forced to sacrifice them and fall back on the waiting coffers of the Kremlin—which is, of course, just the sort of situation the Russians are trying to get him in.

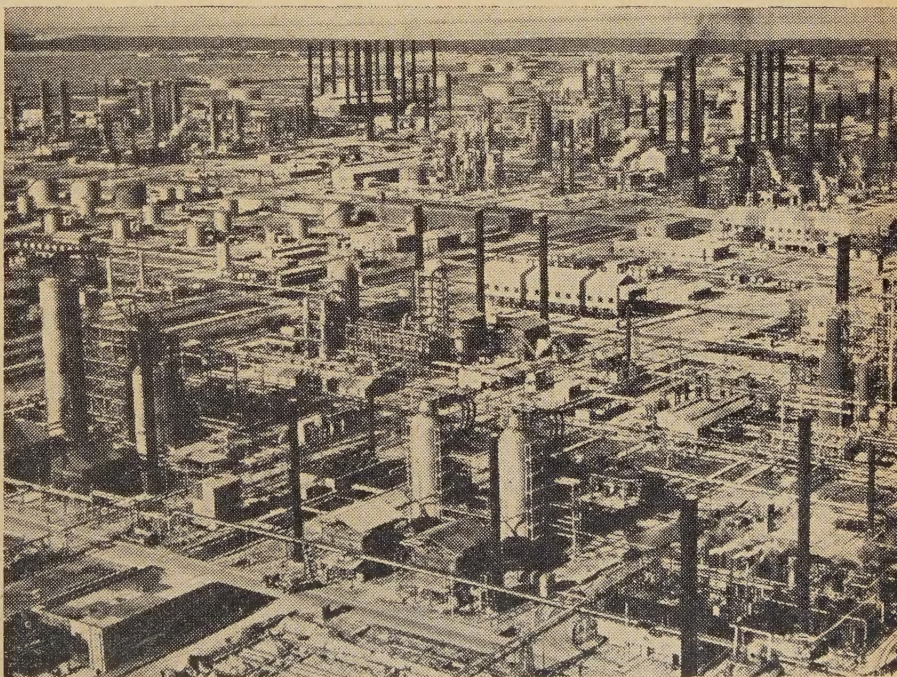
They are trying hard to get dug in and they can only do this properly if Kassem finds himself in need of them.

## CAIRO'S SPY-RING CLAIM

The U.A.R. intelligence department in Cairo announced last Friday night the discovery of "an espionage network working for the interests of Israel." The leader of the network was said to be Jean Leon Thomas, described as an Arab national of Armenian origin. Another of the arrested was said to be a clerk in the field artillery training offices.

According to the announcement, about one thousand films containing five thousand documents were confiscated from the prisoners whose object was "to obtain a very large amount of military information and documents, and documents and information on methods of training with modern weapons."

The Cairo statement claimed that "all the accused admitted to the prosecutor of the State security court that they were spying for Israel."



PART OF THE VAST OIL COMPLEX AT ABADAN  
*Harassment in the Gulf—the Iraqis flex a muscle*



# ZIONISM

## NEW HOPES PINNED ON SHARETT

EXECUTIVE POST FOR  
WOOLF PERRY

*from our own correspondent*

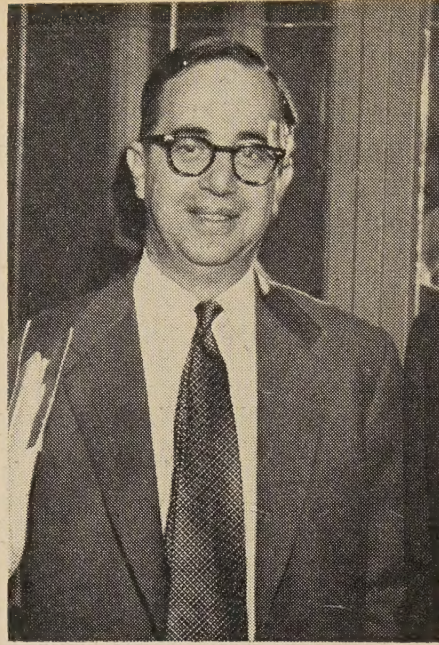
### Jerusalem :

Moshe Sharett's election, or rather his consent to be elected, as Chairman of the Jewish Agency's Jerusalem Executive is regarded here as a most important step forward in the task of revitalising the work of the World Zionist Organisation.

At the same time, the session of the Zionist General Council which ended here at the weekend showed itself alive to the need for bringing younger heads into its counsels. It elected its first representative from the ranks of younger Zionists, in the person of Woolf Perry, former Chairman of the British Zionist Federation.

Perry was appointed a deputy member of the new Executive and, at its first meeting this week, he was given further responsibility with his election as "deputy to Dr. Israel Goldstein as Chairman of the Keren Hayesod." He told the JEWISH OBSERVER later that he was very happy at this opportunity to serve in a position which would enable him to use experience he had gained in the Diaspora.

**No decision on New York :** The members of the new Executive are: Chairman: Moshe Sharett; Settlement: Levi Eshkol; Youth and Hehalutz: Eliahu Dobkin;



TREASURER PINKUS  
*Tasks, needs and means*

Treasurer: L. A. Pinkus (from June 1); Education and Culture: Zalman Shazar; Youth Aliya: Moshe Kol; Economic and Companies: Leo Dultzin; Immigration: S. Z. Shragai; Religious Education and Culture: David Beit-Arye; Organisation: Zvi Lurie; Absorption: Aharon Zisling; Keren Hayesod: Dr. Israel Goldstein.

Haim Levanon was also elected to the Executive, but a final decision about his portfolio was postponed because of Mapam's refusal to have the information and external relations department separated from Zvi Lurie's Organisation Department. These duties were to have been given to Levanon. Woolf Perry and Raanan Weitz were elected deputy members of the Executive. A Sephardi member is to be co-opted.

Members of the New York Executive are: Mrs. Rose Halprin, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Louis Segal, Rabbi M. Kirschblum and, serving as deputy, Arye Shenkar. The question of the New York Chairmanship has been left for the Executive to decide as best it can.

**"Financial straits" :** The principal resolutions adopted by Council members at the end of their four-day deliberations called on territorial Zionist organisations to expand their activities and urged the Executive to develop and deepen its links with associated organisations.

On the topic of the "tasks, needs and means," the Council expressed "deep concern at the financial straits of the Executive which prevents the Jewish Agency from effectively discharging its tasks . . ." and called on Jewish communities every-

where "to align themselves anew with the doubled force for the accomplishment of the tremendous task which the ingathering of the exiles in their own land, and the economic consolidation of the State of Israel, have placed upon it."

However, all was far from being sweetness and light. The first shock was Dov Joseph's decision not to stand again as Treasurer. "I differ fundamentally with most of the Executive members on financial and budgetary matters," he declared. Dr. Goldmann, accepting his resignation, spoke of him as "one of the ablest Treasurers in Jewish Agency history." A. L. Pinkus who succeeds Dr. Joseph is the former general manager of El Al and head of Mapai's department for professional workers.

**Sharett's rebuttal :** Another shock to the system, though not an entirely unexpected one, was provided by someone not attending the sessions at all—Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. In an article contributed to *Davar* last Friday he suggested that the Zionist Organisation change its name to "Jewish Organisation," on the grounds that it was no longer giving meaning to Zionism.

This brought an angry rebuttal from Moshe Sharett in his closing address to the Zionist General Council. It was surprising, Sharett commented, that a man of Ben-Gurion's creative powers should waste his strength on such a barren battle of words. He pointed out that relations between the Government and the Zionist Organisation were governed by officially approved agreements, and continued:

"The activities of the Zionist Organisation, in collaboration with the Government, will continue on the basis of the joint stand expressed in these documents. If the Premier's articles on the question are intended to reveal disunity within the Government to the outside world, that is a matter for the Government and not for the Zionist Organisation."

**Greatly excited :** Sharett thanked the Council for the confidence placed in him and said he was greatly excited at the task before him. The organisation had a tremendous job to do and would be well advised to concentrate on practical matters such as strengthening education and youth activities.

In his closing speech, Dr. Goldmann said that the movement must introduce a spirit of dissatisfaction with the current state of affairs, proclaim that its ideals were not yet implemented and that there was work for at least another generation ahead.

The matter of Herut membership in the Executive was left open until the next meeting of the Zionist General Council.

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# IN THE NEWS

## IS ISRAELI LAW TOO COMPLACENT?

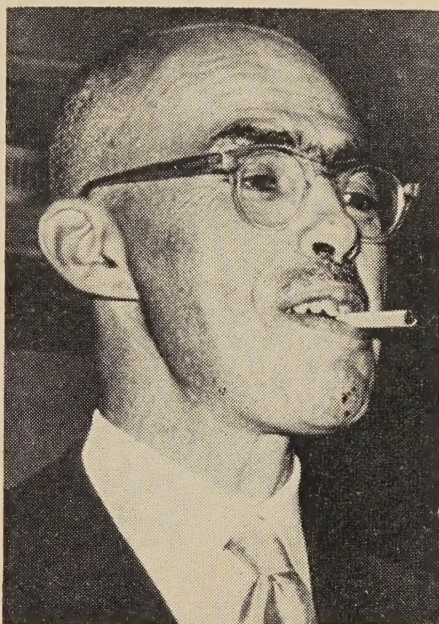
THE EXPLANATION WHICH our legal correspondent in Jerusalem gives (*on page 17*) of the Israeli attitudes to the question of matters which are *sub-judice* and contempt of court, will cause some justifiable lifting of eyebrows in this country. It reflects of course the outlook of the judiciary, which feels itself quite secure against being influenced by the kind of unseemly sensationalism which the Israeli papers displayed in their reporting of the charges against Israel Ber. One might almost describe this attitude of the judges as a kind of contempt of public opinion as expressed by the press; and who would say that they are wrong.

But because the judiciary feels that it is immune it does not apply the letter of the law, even if an innocent person may be hurt in the process, for fear of denunciation by the press. The argument that an accused but not convicted person should be protected is one which every decent newspaper would support—if given a suitable example by the authorities and the judiciary. After all, there have been cases in Israel where accusations have not resulted in convictions, but where the press publicity has done more harm to the accused than a conviction and prison sentence would have done.

From what our legal correspondent says in his important article, it is clear that the initiative for the introduction of a code of decency into the press must come from the judiciary. They must make clear that they mean to apply the law, and that the fact that the United States condones abuses is no justification for the Israelis to follow in their footsteps. It would do much to raise the tone of public discussion if, on the other hand, the judiciary recognised that the issue transcends their own impartiality, and that it is for them to lead the country into the implementation of this important reform.

## BER'S ARREST: WHO DELAYED ANNOUNCEMENT?

A LETTER FROM an Israeli editor casts new light on one aspect of the Ber affair which has bothered some people. Why, it was asked, was the announcement of Ber's arrest delayed for two weeks? This, it was said, was surely evidence that the



ISRAEL BER  
*The editors were given time*

Israeli Government had something to hide. James Morris in one of his despatches said there was surely some significance in the timing of the release of the news.

Now, I gather that what happened was that the editors of the Israeli papers were called together by the security service on the eve of the Eichmann trial and told of the arrest. The police wanted to release the information forthwith, but the editors argued that it would be bad for

the national interest to do so at this moment and persuaded the security authorities to delay publication until the following Sunday. To this, they unwisely agreed, and some of the papers used the extra time to do some "digging" for background material.

## END OF DR. PRINZ'S CONGRESS

I GATHER FROM my New York correspondent that the last has not yet been heard of the row within the American Jewish Congress following on its President's public proposal that the Zionist movement be dissolved. Though Dr. Prinz subsequently stressed this view was a personal one, none of his critics cared to overlook the fact that he used his position and the Congress public relations facilities to disseminate his opinion.

Now, my correspondent tells me, the various Zionist groups affiliated with the American Jewish Congress are actively considering ending their affiliation. Prime movers in the "break with Congress" front are the Mizrachi led by Rabbi Bernard Bergmann.

There is little doubt that if the Zionist groups do pull out, that will spell the end of the American Jewish Congress. Its place might well be taken by an American Section of the World Jewish Congress, analogous to the position in this country. Certainly, no one but the perpetrators will regret the cessation of the A.J.C.'s often unfortunate incursions into the realm of international politics.

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# ISRAEL

## THE LIBERALS, THE PARTIES, THE PRESS

### A VERY MIXED WELCOME FOR THE NEWCOMER

*from our Jerusalem correspondent*

From the press agent's point of view, the Liberals have nothing to complain about. Without doing much to produce it, they have been receiving enormous publicity in the past few weeks, some good, some bad, some indifferent, but publicity.

One thing was common to all the comments: satisfaction that the multitude of parties had been reduced by one. The qualifying "but" was followed by views depending on the paper's political background.

These were reflected in the reactions of political leaders (other than Liberals, whose reactions were obvious) given to the JEWISH OBSERVER in a lightning poll the day after the founding assembly.

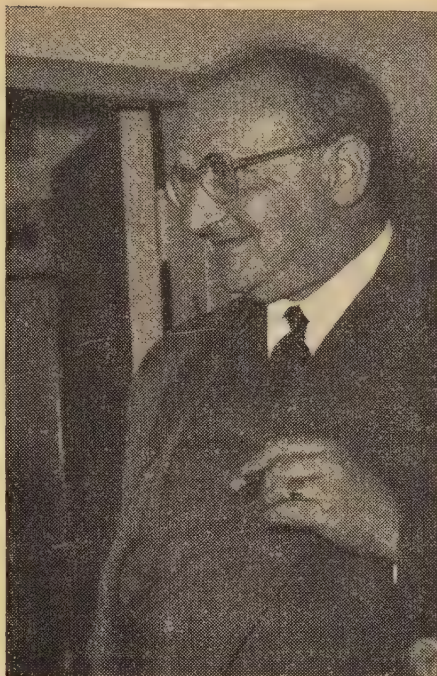
**Goldmann under fire:** Mapai's Secretary General, Joseph Almogi, was furious. He called the Liberals "a bunch of reactionary employers, exploiters of the working class and efficiency-dismissal-wallahs". The Liberals, he said, were out to attack the foundations of the Labour Movement. He was strongly critical of Dr. Nahum Goldmann and thought it strange that the President of the World Zionist Organisation should intervene on behalf of a political party.

(In a speech at a party workers' meeting in Ramat Gan, published in *Davar*, Almogi defined the merger as "a desperate remarriage of divorcees after 26 bitter years of failure".)

Labour Minister Dr. Giora Josephthal was more restrained. He said that the Liberal Party should at least present its programme to the public before making any claims about being an alternative to Mapai. He thought that no party could be built around leaders borrowed "on condition", this being a reference to Professor Talmon and Dr. Goldmann.

(The former Chairman of the Progressive Party, Moshe Kol, told your correspondent in this connection, that what counted in the present case was not so much a detailed platform as the personalities behind it; the public knew the views of these personalities.)

**Bigger poll forecast:** Histadrut Secretary General Aharon Becker said that although the Liberal Party was a movement of employees (which runs counter



GENERAL ZIONISTS' PERETZ BERNSTEIN  
*All mixed up in the annexe*

to Almogi's view), it was aiming at making inroads into the labour movement. For that reason, he thought, the Liberals supported exaggerated wage increase demands while at the same time rejecting the "rightful" wage claims made for workers by the Histadrut.

Israel Galili, of Ahdut Avoda, was surprisingly restrained, although he forecast large vote gains for the Liberal Party. He said the party would recoup all the votes that the General Zionists had lost to Mapai and Herut. However, Galili thought, the Liberal Party was not really Liberal; it should be compared to the Conservatives in England, while Mapai should be considered as Israel's Liberal Party.

But the rise of the Liberals here would not bring political stability, he thought, but rather increased tension, because the party wanted to sever the Histadrut enterprises from the Trade Union Movement, because it aimed at compulsory arbitration of labour disputes and at the creation of a national health service instead of the Kupat Holim.

**"Satellite of Mapai":** Dr. Yohanan Bader, of Herut, was sarcastic. The Liberal Party, he said, was only a successor to the Progressive Party, with the General Zionists as an annexe (as against Left-wing claims that the Liberals are a General Zionist Party with a Progressive annexe).

At first, Dr. Bader said, the Liberals described themselves as an alternative to Mapai, then as a balancing counterweight to Mapai, than as a challenge to Mapai,

and finally as a coalition partner with Mapai. He thought the Liberals had no chance of achieving the combined strength of the Progressives and the General Zionists in the Second Knesset (28 seats). "They will be a satellite of Mapai; they have no ideology and their chances of success are very small."

Of the newspapers, *Herut* seemed to be the most deeply affected by the founding of the party, but in an unusual way. While practically all the other papers were filled with reports and articles about the Liberals, *Herut* displayed a most unwonted paucity of information, cramming its columns instead with "news" of the Israel Ber affair.

*Davar* started its anti-Liberal campaign the week before the founding assembly. The "Seventh Column", usually devoted to literary comments on political affairs, said under the heading "Liberals": "This charming word arouses deep sentiments. The pleasant smell of the nineteenth century rises to our nostrils... We see before us great figures of fighters for justice in Imperial and Czarist Europe..."

"Really, we ought to be grateful to those who have retrieved this significant word from the abyss of oblivion. But how can we rejoice when we feel that something is wrong here, that this word has been used too liberally? How was it possible that the Progressive *Yekkes* (Jews of German origin), the colleagues of Weizmann; Shmaryahu Levin and Motzkin... these old collaborators with the Hebrew worker in the Zionist Movement, should suddenly unite with the propertied classes, the bourgeoisie?"

**"Affair" showed the way:** In general, *Davar* has been attacking the Liberals for weeks as anti-Labour, an interesting comparison with Herut's charge that the

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Liberals would be an added source of strength to the Left, particularly Mapai.

On the day of the founding assembly, Yoel Marcus, who normally writes in *Davar* on security subjects, used his column to ridicule the Liberals: "Nothing can be more conducive to your self-confidence than to belong to a party whose leadership includes some of the greatest physicians in the State of Israel." In an interview with the General Secretary of the Progressive Party, Itzhak Artzi, Marcus extracted an admission that it was the Lavon Affair that had shown the way to the merger.

In an editorial after the founding of the Liberal Party, *Davar* said: "The creation of one party in place of two is always desirable, whatever the two uniting components may be. Therefore we welcome the merger, if it is true indeed that this is a new party and not merely a combined election list."

On opposite sides? However, *Davar*

found, the inaugural assembly was not the final chapter of a long period of mutual approach and a clarification of ideological-political issues. "On the contrary, in many ways the two parties still stand on opposite sides of the barricade. The differences have not vanished, disputes have not been settled. All this shows that the Liberals are only an election bloc, and only the polling results will determine whether the bloc is to become a party."

The religious newspapers mentioned, among other objections, that liberalism meant hostility to religion. Thus, *Hatzofe* welcomed "this highly promising change in the political landscape" although it did not think that the Liberal Party could be an effective alternative to Mapai. But what worried *Hatzofe* most—after giving a detailed history of the events preceding the merger—was "What is the Liberals' attitude to religion?"

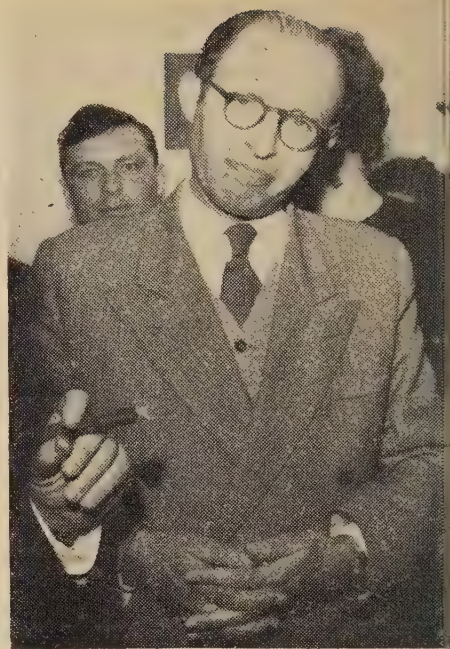
There was no doubt, the paper thought, that the Liberals would demand far-reaching changes in the laws which now place marriage and divorce on an entirely religious footing.

**A Marxist analysis:** Ahdut Avoda's *Lamerhav*, like so many others, welcomed the merger as such as a good thing, but regretted that the Progressives with their "glorious past" of co-operation with labour, had "degenerated", and joined up with the General Zionists, the party that represented "Israel's peasantry of the large villages, urban *balei-battim* (property owners) and the bourgeoisie."

*Lamerhav* did not believe in "the ring of early Christianity which was audible" in Pinhas Rosen's speech at the founding assembly, where he said that the new party would "stand alongside the poor and the weak". "The new party cannot delude Israel's workers. It is a bourgeois party, striving for overthrow of the hegemony of the labour movement."

*Al Hamishmar* (Mapam) wrote in a similar vein, but added a thorough Marxist analysis of liberalism in Israel. It concluded that an alternative to Mapai was indeed necessary, but that it would not be found on the Right.

**Personalities needed:** *Ha'aretz* is in a curious position. Its owner and publisher is Gershon Schocken, formerly a Progressive Knesset Member, and member of the new party. Schocken lays down editorial policy with an iron hand, but he has refused to make *Ha'aretz* the organ of the party. It often criticised Progressives and General Zionists in the past, but this time it was enthusiastic: "... An event of decisive significance.... Two sections of the Liberal camp, for whose separation there was no reason of principle, have united...."



HERUT'S BEIGIN  
For once, not much to say

*Ha'aretz* thought that the new party would secure the votes of many who did not support either the Progressives or the General Zionists for fear of wasting the votes. The Liberals, the paper went on, might be able to force Mapai to accept them as an equal partner in a coalition, but they would have to work very hard for it.

**Difficult birth:** *Haboker*, until now the unofficial organ of the General Zionists, was consumed with enthusiasm and published the full texts of the three hours of speeches given at the founding assembly. But *Ma'ariv* was hardly less enthusiastic: "The new party could have and should have been brought into the world long ago by a normal and natural process of childbirth. There was no earthly reason for the existence of the two separate parties.... But natural childbirth was delayed... the baby came by Caesarean section, performed by the Lavon Affair, while the advancing of the election date served as birthpangs...."

"This is the first step towards the creation of a saner structure for Israeli public life... and since it turns out that Herut is too weak to come to power, the Liberals have wide scope for action, they are clever enough to exploit their true potential."

The editor of *Yediot Ahronot*, Herzl Rosenblum, an old Revisionist but now fervent admirer of Ben-Gurion, was also happy at the merger of "these two important parties". But liberalism as an alternative to Mapai? "No," said Rosenblum. All parties had already missed their chance of becoming alternatives.

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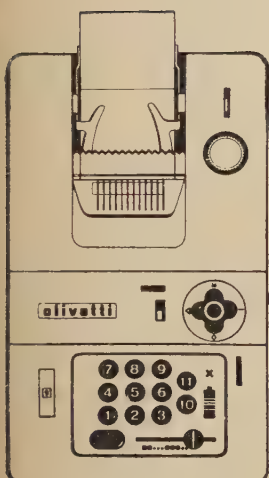
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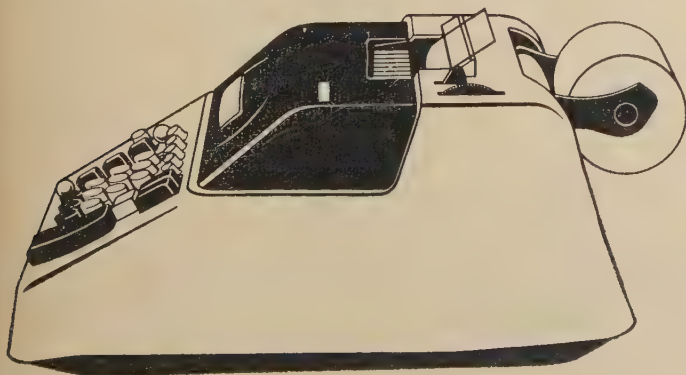
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# GERMANY

## EICHMANN PUTS A PEOPLE ON TRIAL

### ON THE EVE OF A "SERVATIUS AFFAIR"

from Dr. Paul Arnsberg

#### Frankfurt :

Condemnation of the atrocities committed by Eichmann is the keynote of the German press's attitude to the trial now going on in Jerusalem. In Germany, this attitude is the one it is considered good form to adopt in all circumstances, but it does not represent an opinion founded, without any further consideration, on a moral basis. On the contrary, it is often a mixture of reason and expediency.

Perhaps the best analysis of the situation in Germany appears in the strongly Left-inclined weekly, *die Andere Zeitung*, which says in an article:

"There was no German revolution in 1945. On the contrary, there has been a restoration in West Germany, a restoration which has put back on top many of those who were at the head of affairs in the economy, the judicature, the administration and the armed forces (as well as in the press, propaganda and the intelligence services) in Eichmann's 'heyday'."

Many of these Nazi old-timers who now occupy leading positions in the Federal Republic naturally have a strong sense of *esprit de corps*, and, when they

express their concern that the Eichmann trial will lead to "the reputation of Germany being compromised," it is, more often than not, the fear for their own personal standing, rather than Germany's, that is uppermost in their thoughts. But such hard realism is only characteristic of Left-oriented publications; it is not a general trend in public expression.

#### "Eichmann belongs to Germans":

Official thinking is perhaps most accurately reflected in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, which has published an article called "Behind the Glass Wall" from a member of its editorial staff who is attending the trial in Jerusalem. In it, he sets forth some concise truths about the moral aspect of the Eichmann affair.

"Eichmann belongs to the German people," says the article. "Nobody has the right to expect the Germans to allow themselves to be dragged through the mud again and again, and acknowledge their collective share of guilt."

"Nevertheless, it is clear to everybody that we admit our collective responsibility, and crimes cannot be dismissed as if they had never happened, just because the same crimes were also committed elsewhere and tolerated by other people."

"If Eichmann ought to make atonement, we must all make atonement with him for the things that could happen in the civilisation of our time, so that they should not be possible ever again."

**Servatius criticised:** The *Rheinischer Merkur*, a highly respected Cologne weekly in close touch with Dr. Adenauer's party, takes a different line. It sharply attacks Eichmann's defence



BERGEN-BELSEN MEMORIAL CEREMONY  
Has the mentality changed with the uniform?

counsel, Dr. Servatius. His "remarkable" action in demanding that the Federal Government pay the costs of the case, has resulted, the weekly declares, in compromising Germany's name still further.

It has created the suspicion that the Federal Government, by its refusal to do so, wanted to provide itself with a moral alibi for the whole Eichmann case. The demand that Eichmann be handed over to the Federal Republic could also place the authorities in a difficult situation, one which the State of Israel had "thank God" spared us.

**People want to keep clear:** The assertion that Eichmann had merely been acting under orders and that the chief responsibility, therefore, rested on the political system adopted by the German people, complicated the German position, the paper concluded. Dr. Servatius has also been criticised by many other newspapers for not taking account of the political consequences of his actions for the Federal Republic. This aggressive tone towards Servatius in an increasing number of press comments suggests that the manner in which this German lawyer has developed his defence of Eichmann to the crime of the "Final Solution" by shifting the blame onto the whole German people, may soon bring about a "Dr. Servatius Affair" in Germany, where many "restored Nazis" do not fancy this turn of events.

But the people as a whole are concerned at all costs to keep clear of the Eichmann trial, for fear of complications.

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Eichmann is regarded as the "criminal personified" who must be brought to judgement, and there is nothing that people would less willingly see happen, according to the Munich *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, than the achievement by Eichmann of his extradition to Germany, which could bring about a legal conflict between Israel and the Federal Republic.

A report in *die Zeit*, a Hamburg weekly, addresses itself to the man in the street and is written from the heart.

"There (in Israel), the monstrous misfortune that overtook a nation has had the same effects as the monstrous guilt the German people has saddled itself with. In both cases there is an impulse to reject the past and suppress it."

**No room for manoeuvre:** *Der Spiegel*, a weekly news magazine with a wide circulation, carries an illustrated report of "the trial," which holds nothing back and severely condemns Eichmann. It reaches the conclusion that this is "an awkward drama for the Germans."

The mere condemnation of Eichmann, who is now presented as the source of all evil, the destroyer of Jews, would not in itself enable them to overcome the German past, but many of them would be content to accept this embodiment of National Socialist wickedness as a convenient form of atonement.

In the Hamburg *Welt am Sonntag*, the very popular radio commentator Klaus Bölling declares that the counsel for the defence has been given no room for manoeuvre by the brilliant State prosecutor.

**"Is Eichmann guilty?":** Bölling also makes clear for the first time, that it was the essence of the Nazi dictatorship that it brought to power bureaucratic place-hunters and anti-social forces who would never have had the slightest chance of achieving positions of great influence under normal conditions.

Much more interesting than all these attitudes of the official press and representative publications are the reactions of the strongly Right-wing weeklies, which express something of the views of those who were formerly in power and now lead an underground existence intellectually.

**"Do you consider Eichmann guilty?":** asks the *Deutsche Soldatenzeitung* on its front page, reporting on an interview granted to *Newsweek* (an American weekly news magazine) by the publisher of *Deutsche Soldatenzeitung* on the subject of the Eichmann trial.

**No collective guilt:** In the course of it, he said that serious crimes had been committed against the Jews on the German side "without the knowledge of the

German people." Israel was incompetent to try Eichmann, who should have been brought before a German court.

Attempts were now being made to diminish the prestige of the German people and to "make capital out of the affair." Murders must, on principle, be dealt with by the law, but "the administration of justice" which threatened witnesses for the defence with arrest and put the accused man into a cage, could not create an atmosphere of purity.

There was no collective guilt, because if there were, then all 170 million Americans bore the guilt for Hiroshima. The armed forces—and the S.S. units as well (whose moral rehabilitation has recently been increasingly demanded)—were not to blame, for they had only been carrying out military orders.

**Face saving:** The paper makes many references to the guilt of the Allies, who could, it is asserted, have saved the Jews from extermination. Here one can see the withdrawal to the last line of pseudo-intellectual defence, which is just about sufficient to save the German face.

It is not surprising that *Volkswarte*, the weekly of the Ludendorff movement, should have given up a whole page to an article headed "Mistake or Lie?," which rejects the figure of six million Jewish victims, and says that the number was well under one million.

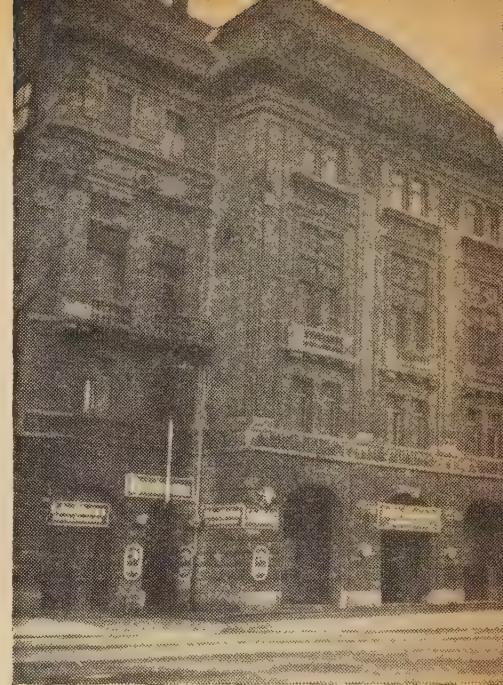
"However, if 'only' 0.6 million should turn out to have been murdered—which would indeed be shocking enough"—the assertion that the figure was six million would be an unheard-of exaggeration and a base slander on the German people.

**Limited value:** The article goes on to say that the Jerusalem trial will have only limited value in the establishment of historical truth. Crime and cruelty are condemned, but the Germans must be given the right to censure the misdeeds of others, *Volkswarte* maintains. It then proceeds to do just that.

It is not Hitler who was to blame but those who did not prevent the passing of the authorisation law in 1933 by abandoning the Reichstag, says the paper, which also publishes a table, "by way of example," showing the number of English and Arabs killed by Jewish freedom fighters between February 1945 and 1953.

In order to complete the picture, it must be pointed out that all the illustrated periodicals and glossy magazines carry full reports of the Eichmann trial, so no one who wants to listen and read can miss anything, especially as there is also the impressive coverage given to the trial by the radio and television services.

**No inner revolution:** This is the reaction of the organs of public opinion, but



EICHMANN'S OLD OFFICE BUILDING IN BERLIN  
"Without the knowledge of the Germans"

it would be wrong to equate it with public opinion itself. Public opinion is thoroughly apathetic. The trial is not a talking point for the man in the street.

If anyone does talk about it, it is only to condemn Eichmann: "Someone like him should have committed suicide because he endangers the others." There is no talk whatever of an inner revolution, especially among the younger people who grew up in the Hitler Youth.

On the other hand, a distinct change can be seen in the mental attitude of those who have grown up in the years since the Hitler period. They are keeping their distance.

**Practical approach:** German thinking today is strictly practical, and people are very concerned that the Eichmann trial may cause harm to the German image in the world. Sometimes atrocities committed by others are brought in as a counterbalance, and there is also the question of the nature of anti-Semitism. In the search for the causes of anti-Semitism, the "mysteriousness" of Jewish nature still plays a certain part.

The powerful, shattering television programmes have achieved a certain breakthrough against the conspiracy of silence. It may be that, as the Eichmann trial, with its unfolding of atrocities, runs its course, it will have surprising spiritual consequences.

**Unpleasant decision:** The German people would find nothing more unpleasant than an Israeli decision to hand Eichmann over to the German courts, once the documentation of the truth had been completed. If the Germans had to tackle the moral and judicial problems involved in such an eventuality, it could lead to a revolution in their thinking.



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# JUSTICE

## A VERY FREE PRESS

### CONTEMPT OF COURT IN ISRAEL

*from our legal correspondent  
in Jerusalem*

A fortnight before the news reached the newspapers or was heard on the wireless, we all knew that Israel Ber had been arrested.

Seldom do we wait to learn our news from the papers; the normal way is to pick up rumours. Mr. Simhoni heard it from Mrs. Cohen, who heard it from Moshe Dayan, who heard it from B.-G. So we all knew, or thought we knew, that Ber had sold out all the most secret of secrets to a country behind the Iron Curtain, that the most carefully guarded plans had been found in his top right-hand drawer, that pages in the handwriting of the Prime Minister were lying open for all to see on his desk, that he had confessed to being a spy in the pay of you know whom and that the discovery of his nefarious double-crossing was the work of NATO counter-intelligence.

**Oriental imagination :** When the story reached the front pages of our dailies, it somewhat paled before the rumours woven by the oriental imagination. But it was exciting enough.

I had always enjoyed his articles in *Ha'aretz* on military matters and I found it hard to believe that he had turned traitor. Most of the people one met, however, without knowing a single fact about him, had already tried him, found him guilty and sentenced him to gaol for life.

One paper told a lurid story about his lover, accompanied by pictures of a most attractive lady, only of interest if the arrested man was indeed a spy and had been handing over military secrets.

**Anticipating the verdict :** That was not the worst. As the days went by, even the most respectable of our morning and evening papers were writing as if the man had already been found guilty, and some of the journalists covering the Eichmann case asked me in dismay whether we had no law restraining the press from commenting so freely on a case which was—whichever way you looked at it—still very much *sub judice*. I said "in dismay," but perhaps there was a touch of jealousy, for their colleagues in Israel seemed to enjoy so much more freedom than they.

Well, we have a law. But the authori-

ties are not over-eager to make use of the powers that the law grants them. One of the reasons may be that the Ministry of Justice is most unwilling to do anything which may look like muzzling the press, even though some harm may be done to an innocent man charged with a crime.

And there is a profounder reason, connected with the way Israel conducts its legal affairs. In England, for example, there is a real danger that if things are written in the papers suggesting a man is guilty before the case has started, then a juryman will enter the court with his mind already made up, or at least prejudiced, against the prisoner.

**There is a law :** Not so with us, where professional judges try every criminal case, and, it may be supposed, will give judgment in accordance with the evidence adduced before them and not in accordance with what they have previously read in the papers.

Nevertheless, we have a law founded on the Contempt of Court Ordinance enacted by the British 32 years ago. Section 4 lays down that, if, while any proceedings are pending in any court, any person shall publish any writing intended or calculated to prejudice the proceedings or to interrupt or delay the cause of justice, or to bring into contempt the court before which such proceedings are pending, then that person may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year or fined—or both.

The Knesset, in 1957, repeated this section, and, crossing the t's and dotting the i's of the old English law, enacted Section 41 of the Courts Law.

**"In good faith" :** Under this section, no person may publish anything about a matter pending in a court, if the publication contain anything that might influence the proceedings or the result. However, this does not apply to the publication of information made in good faith about something said or which happened at a public sitting of a court. Imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine of £2,000 is the penalty for a breach of the law.

From this citation from the Israel law, it will be seen that contempt of court is as much part of our law as it is in England and the question, therefore, remains, how do our journalists allow themselves to write so freely about Ber or, for that matter Eichmann, without any fear that they will go to prison or pay a heavy fine?

Before attempting to answer this question more fully, I would remind the English reader that his squeamishness is not shared by his friends on the other side of the Atlantic.

**No "alleged" in Israel :** There they

seem to feel free to write what they like about an arrested man long before he has been brought to court: just as in Israel. And there they do not have the excuse that there is no jury.

Even in England, if the paper calls a man an "alleged murderer" or if it be said "that he is alleged to have been seen with a Russian agent in Piccadilly Circus" there is no danger of contempt of court proceedings.

Our journalists drop the word "alleged" on the assumption that the reader will know that, until a judgment has been delivered against him, the "alleged murderer" is to be considered an innocent man.

**Not as bad as it looks :** On consideration, therefore, the position in Israel does not appear as serious as it does at first sight. Although, if I were an innocent man, wrongly arrested, and read in the papers that I had a lurid past, that I had committed a foul crime and my mistress—her photo covering half a page—had for long suspected me, I should probably feel very differently.

But there would be several doors open to me. I could bring a civil action for damages for libel. I could—in a flagrant case—move the Attorney General to take criminal action against the offender—or I could take both courses at one time.

The truth is that, in the case of what I may call the ordinary criminal, he gets very little publicity before his case is heard. It is seldom necessary to set the heavy machinery of contempt of court proceedings in motion in order to protect him and to assure him a fair trial.

**They want to know all :** In the case of an extraordinary criminal, the readers of a paper want to know everything that is to be known about the alleged wrongdoer, and most journalists, in order to satisfy their hungry readers, are prepared to give them what they want, on the assumption that the Attorney General is unlikely to start criminal proceedings, or that the accused will take any steps. He will be too busy preparing his defence! Hence contempt proceedings are rare, and journalists make hay while the sun shines.

Ber is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. He is too well known and is of too high a rank to be able to hide his light under a bushel. Therefore we all clamour for news.

None of us has the slightest doubt that when our judges come to try him they will not remember or consider what they read in the Morning This or the Evening That. They will hear the evidence for the prosecution and the evidence of the prisoner and will decide his case accordingly.



## BOOKS

### CHRISTIANITY'S EXODUS?

**CITY OF WRONG**, a Friday in Jerusalem, by Kamel Hussein; 225pp., introduction, appendix, author's note; (Geoffrey Bles), 21s.

Whereas, in the case of the Jews, the Exodus was the major physical trauma which left an indelible mark on that people's mentality; and in the case of Islam it was the skirmish at Badr, where three hundred insignificant Moslems routed the warriors of Quraish and saved their Prophet; in Christianity's case the supreme stress was the failure of the Apostles on the day of Crucifixion to strike a single blow to save their Master. It is upon this theme of the Apostles' failure and their incomprehension of what Dr. Hussein refers to as "the Divine drama" of the day that he constructs his novel of the last hours of the founder of

Christianity, though it at no point departs from the basic Islamic belief that Christ did not die on the Cross, his place being taken by another while he ascended to Heaven at the direct bidding of his father. "Novel," however, is perhaps the wrong term with which to describe Dr. Hussein's re-telling of the New Testament story. A documentary with comment, might be a more appropriate description. It is a story which no Jew can approach without deeply mixed feelings. The best that can be said is that Dr. Hussein, a winner of the Egyptian State Prize for Literature with this work, has given the minimum of offence to those who have been forced to carry the burden of the Crucifixion for the past two thousand years. *Geoffrey D. Paul*

### PORTRAYING MAMA

**MRS. SHERMAN'S SUMMER**, by Marjorie Fischer; 254 pp.; (Hodder and Stoughton) 16s.

It is easy to understand why this book

should have had a success in the United States, where it won its writer the Lippincott Prize. The writing is competent, the observation shrewd and the authoress has a sense of humour. But the book is nothing more than holiday reading. Mrs. Sherman, the German Jewish matriarch of the family spending its summer vacation on Long Island could as well be a German Protestant or a Dutch Calvinist for all the relevance her Jewishness has to the story. True, there are some references to Jews and marrying a Gentile, but one feels that they are put in just because the book supposed to be about Mrs. Sherman and her family, who are Jewish. The characters of her sons and daughters are only superficially described—they can hardly be anything else in a book of average length, since there are quite a number of them. However, if the book is accepted on its own unpretentious terms, it is acceptable reading for a few hours of relaxation.

### MULTUM IN PARVO

**THE YOUNG TRAVELLER IN ISRAEL**, by K. M. Willcox; 128 pp., index, glossary, illustrations; (Phoenix) 10s. 6d.

This well produced little book is one of a series about foreign countries. Israel is seen through the eyes of two children who travel about the country sight-seeing and having their questions answered by the people who accompany them at various times. The writing is good, the information is voluminous—and correct—Hebrew words are properly transliterated, the glossary is excellent and the illustrations well chosen. Although the book is designed to appeal to the twelve to sixteen age group, it makes good reading for their parents too. Anyone contemplating a visit to Israel should read it first.

### NO MORE THANK YOU

**THE SHORES OF NIGHT**, by Robert Muller; 281 pp.; (Eyre & Spottiswood) 18s.

This book is a bore—and a nasty bore. The author seems to have gone out of his way to people it with unpleasant characters, not one of whom seems to have anything to make him or her of any interest. The dialogue is often of the arch, let's-be-frank-about-sexual-adversities type, the situations are either banal or monumentally uninteresting, the story is too long and the ending contrived.

S.L.

### COMPANY MEETING

### BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

#### YEAR OF EXPANSION

The tenth Annual General Meeting of the Bank, being the 59th since the establishment of the business, was held in Tel-Aviv on 23rd April, 1961.

In his address the Chairman, Dr. Y. Foerder, drew attention to the Bank's growth in 1960, especially as reflected in the consolidated figures, which had increased by 26 per cent from £650 million to £820 million. This did not yet reflect the recent acquisition by the Bank of the second 50 per cent of the shares in Union Bank of Israel, whose balance sheet total exceeds £100 million.

The Bank's Deposits had increased from a total of £364 million to £455 million, including £42 million of special Government deposits. Advances and loans had increased from £135 million to £177 million. Documentary Credits, Acceptances, Guarantees etc. had risen from £94 million to £103 million. Twenty-five branches had been opened during the year.

The net profit for the year was £1,334,243 as against £973,911 for 1959 after the usual provision for taxation, depreciation etc. and after ample provision for contingencies.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In reviewing economic conditions the Chairman dwelt particularly on the fact that while production and exports had increased, the adverse trade balance had grown because imports had risen by 15 per cent. Though an important part of these additional imports was in respect of ships and aeroplanes, the result was still disappointing. There had been a constant increase in total money supply, and price increases partly due to Government imposts, which

in turn had led to increased wage demands. As a result, the relative stability attained with so much effort was liable to be affected. The Chairman warned against the dangers of inflation, which he called a cancerous growth in the body economic, and expressed support of the central bank's efforts to combat inflation by credit restrictions. These alone, however, were insufficient, and he called upon the Government to take advantage of the present full employment and to go over to surplus budgeting instead of the present deficits.

The stream of unrequited capital imports had led to an increase in Israel's foreign currency holdings to a total of \$279 million. Foreign currency income from restitution monies, however, also had its unfavourable effects on the country's total money supply which tended to increase upon conversion. To reduce inflationary pressures he therefore proposed that additional inducements be offered to the recipients of restitution monies to keep the maximum possible in foreign currency. He put in a strong plea for increased savings and called upon the Government and public bodies to give a clear example. At the same time he deprecated any suggestion of forced saving, which would vitiate any advance in the savings habits of the population.

The General Meeting approved a final dividend of 6½ per cent, again making 12½ per cent for the year, the final dividend being payable on the increased paid-up capital.

*Copies of the Report and Balance Sheet of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. and Dr. Foerder's speech are available on application to the Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd., Bow Bells House, Bread Street, Cheapside, E.C.4.*



# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

*A Jewish Observer Panorama*

## UNPLEASANT SHOCK FOR THE "STAGS"

### STORMY WEEK ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

**Tel Aviv :**

Last week was the most up-and-down week the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has ever experienced. At the beginning of the week, Sunday, April 23 to be precise, an important "rights" issue was put on offer.

The company offering the new shares to the public was the Israel Land Development Company, Israel's oldest land firm, and one with an excellent reputation in every respect, and everyone had expected the issue to be snapped up and stand at a premium when dealings in the new shares started on the Stock Exchange.

When it came to the point, however, many share-holders did not take up their rights, and some 300,000 shares came onto the market in what some circles called "a spectacular manner." The result was that, instead of being worth between £40 and £60, as everyone had confidently expected, the new shares were fetching only £10.

**10 per cent drop :** This unexpected development set off a wave of selling, and by Tuesday many shares had dropped as much as 10 per cent, even though the I.L.D.C. shares had by then recovered strongly. At this point, the Government committee which has to approve projected new issues, announced that there would be none until further notice, in view of the way the market was behaving.

By Thursday everything was more or less back to normal. The Union Bank share index stood at 339.2, a drop of less than 6 per cent compared with the highest-ever level of 360.5 it had reached on March 16 this year. Even this relatively small drop would possibly never have happened, had it not been for the feeling of uncertainty in the country over wages negotiations the secondary teachers' strike and perhaps the Ber affair.

Even though the market seemed to have settled down again, the ripples from the earlier wave of selling were still spreading, although more gently. Argaman, textile finishers, and Levin-Epstein, printers, both launched new issues. But, heavily over-subscribed as they were, they were quoted at prices some points below the issue price when dealings started.

Bonds, meanwhile, have not been reacting at all to what has been happening in the stock market or elsewhere. The steady, even if modest, increase in general prices did not push up cost-of-living-index-linked bonds. On the contrary, they were a shade down on the week. It was the dollar-linked bonds which moved upwards, although here also the difference was small.

## ANOTHER KIND OF SABRA

### THIS ONE CERTAINLY A FAST MOVER

If the Autocars Company of Haifa has its way, people will think of racy-looking sports cars, not prickly pears, when they hear the word "sabra." The Sabra, a British-engined and designed sports car made in Israel has just made its debut at the Manhattan International Automobile Show and also at the Trade Fair.

The car's rakish, hand-built fibreglass body seems to have attracted American buyers at whom the Sabra is mainly aimed. During the International Automobile Show, 62 orders were received, even though the car will not be going into production until later this year.

The manufacturers are confident that the Sabra will get off to a flying start on the semi-custom-built market, both in the United States and elsewhere. The four-cylinder engine gives it a top speed of over 90 m.p.h., and the U.S. price of \$2,995 (£1,070) is competitive for a car of this class.

**Advance publicity :** Sales ought certainly to be given a lift by the advance publicity the Sabra has had in the U.S. There have been articles, descriptions and reports in the press, on the radio and on T.V., and 30 million people are estimated to have been reached by one or more of the mass media which have featured the car.

## LESS FROM CITRUS THIS YEAR

### NOT AS BAD AS FEARED AT FIRST

The gloomy prognostications of many in the citrus industry before the start of the season have only partly been borne out. Although total foreign currency income from citrus is down, this is due not

so much to increased foreign competition, as to adverse weather conditions in Israel, which curtailed the amount available for export.

The Israeli product seems to have held up well against oranges and lemons from Spain and North Africa, and Jaffa grapefruit has also been in demand.

The total amount of citrus shipped from Israel during the season now ended was just over eight million cases, a fifth less than the previous season. Income was \$45 million (£16 million), 11 per cent down on the year before.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**Monday, May 8**  
**ILFORD ZIONIST SOCIETY.** Lecture on "Jewish Art," by Charles Spencer. 99a Cranbrook Road, Ilford. 8.30 p.m.  
**WANSTEAD & WOODFORD Z.S.** "Living in Israel" address by Mr. S. Y. Olsvanger, 20 Churchfields, E.18. 8.15 p.m.

**Sunday, May 14**  
**POALE ZION ANNUAL CONFERENCE** at Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Public Session: Political Resolutions and Discussion, Reception to celebrate the 70th birthday of Mr. A. I. Richtiger 7.30 p.m.

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The above Seminar will take place at the Aeronautical College, Cranfield, Beds from Monday, 31st July to Monday Morning, 28th August.

Participants from many European countries expected.

Special teams of Israel scholars will conduct the lectures.

Accommodation: Single or double rooms available with all amenities.

Course divided into two periods:

**1st Period: Monday, 31st July—Monday, 14th August.**

**2nd Period: Tuesday, 15th August—Monday, 28th August.**

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Applications for either the whole, or first or second periods to be sent to the Secretary: European Hebrew Seminar, 77 Gt. Russell St., London, W.C.1.



# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

## HARVARD MAN ON DEMOCRACIES' ROLE

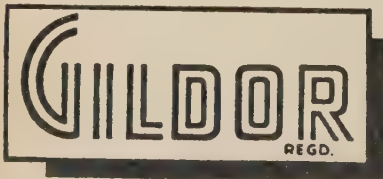
Newcastle received Professor B. J. Loewenberg, the distinguished Harvard historian and social scientist, at a large community event last week organised in support of the 1961 J.P.A. campaign.

Professor Loewenberg, who was introduced to the gathering by Lionel Jacobson, president of the Newcastle appeal, is at present Senior Fulbright lecturer at the University of Leeds. Earlier this year he was on a special mission to Israel as guest of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He chose as his subject the role of the Western democracies and their relations with the under-developed countries of the world. Specifically, he thought that it was fully in the tradition of Britain and America to sustain Israel as she passed through a difficult stage of her growth. There was, he said, a mutuality of interest in this, for nations, like individuals, matured in giving of themselves. The dedication of the Jewish people of the western world in helping Israel was similarly of great benefit to the local communities. As for the test of being a Jew, he thought this was simply to want to be one.

J.P.A.'s provincial director, S. W. Gold, conducted an appeal which resulted in an initial subscription of £8,000 from this important north-eastern centre. Treasurer Dr. S. Mark reviewed last year's results, while the appreciation of the gathering was expressed by Dr. S. Woolf.

**IF IT IS  
EITHER OR—  
I CHOOSE**



**KNITWEAR • LINGERIE**

## 'WE CAN'T DO ENOUGH' —SHOE TRADE LEADER



*Cyril Solomons casts an expert eye over things of beauty.*

Nearly 400 Shoe Trade supporters were present at this industry's annual dinner to mark the climax of four months' intensive work and canvassing that resulted in £28,000 being raised from a record number of 220 contributors. This magnificent achievement is a tribute to the efforts of chairman Cyril Solomons who, together with Miss Aliza Gur (Miss Israel) was host at the event.

Complimenting the chairman on his efforts, treasurer Len Goodman spoke of the tremendous work for Israel undertaken by the Solomons family over the last 16 years. Mr. Solomons responded by thanking him and all members of his executive and committee for their co-operation and for their enthusiasm and drive in the 1961 campaign.

"I have just returned from Israel," he said, "and once again marvel at the outstanding progress in all fields of endeavour." He concluded by affirming that whatever the members of the trade were doing and giving for Israel was not enough.

### DIAMOND TRADE

These names were inadvertently omitted from the Diamond Trade list of contributors in the J.P.A. Year Book:

G. Arnold  
Mr. Zaidenband.

## MARGATE RESPONSE

"Israel's first need is to create one nation out of peoples from widely differing backgrounds." This point was made by Rachel Hubner at the community dinner of the Margate J.P.A. committee which took place at the Carmel Hotel last week by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gradel. Free immigration had necessitated the immediate introduction of free primary education—a concept hitherto unknown in the Middle East, she went on.

The appeal was opened by Mrs. Margot Salomon and was ably supported by J. Taylor, the new chairman of the Thanet Zionist Society. It resulted in £500 being raised.

This year's officers are: J. Taylor, chairman; M. Jacobs, vice-chairman; Rev. B. Landau, hon. vice-chairman; R. Gold, A. Gradel, joint hon. treasurers; Mrs. U. Webster, hon. secretary.

## ST. JOHN'S WOOD

The significance of an independent Jewish State, the struggles for the survival of the State and the measure of success achieved were summarised briefly by Arieh Miron, Counsellor of the Israeli Embassy, when he spoke in St. John's Wood last week.

Mr. Miron's address formed part of the Barmitzvah celebration held at the New Community Centre at St. John's Wood Synagogue. Two films were shown earlier on in the evening.

Guests were welcomed by M. V. Jacobs and the appeal was conducted by D. Caplan, bringing the district's total up by £1,500.

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# J P A - J N F NEWS

## CHIEF RABBI LAUDS FOREST PROJECT

In the course of his sermon at Clapton Synagogue last week, when a service in commemoration of Israel's Independence Day took place, the Chief Rabbi spoke of the Barmitzvah Forest. He said:

"I have rejoiced at the thought that in addition to the many ways we demonstrate our love and concern for the onward continuance of the State of Israel, the Keren Kayemeth had decided to ask every Jew throughout the world to donate an amount for the planting of 13 trees. Trees are symbolic of growth, of endurance, of beauty, of shade, of long life.

"The tree is also symbolical of the Torah which gives meaning and significance and worthwhileness to the life of the Jewish nation in its homeland and also in exile. 'Length of days is in its right hand, and in the left thereof is riches and honour. Its ways are ways of pleasure and all its paths are peace. It is a tree of life unto them that hold on to it and of them that uphold it everyone is rendered happy.'

"I am confident that there will be many members of our Anglo-Jewish community who will be glad to be associated with the imaginative and fitting proposal for associating the Jewish people with the land of Israel and the Jewish National Fund. They represent our complete confidence that Israel will be firmly rooted and established in its Homeland with all its inhabitants producing material and spiritual blessings."



Off to Yodfat: Mr. and Mrs. Hilary Clive and Sydney Obrart in London last week on their way to Israel. They were among the delegates of golfers which took part in a ceremony at Yodfat to commemorate Anglo-Jewish participation in this important project.

## YOUTH IS THEME OF CARDIFF APPEAL



Cardiff hears Press Attaché Unna. From left: A. Levy, N. I. Cohen, Miss Israel, L. M. Rivlin, Itzhak Unna, Miss C. Weller, S. Cohen, Mr. Harris and Mr. Cline.

Aliza Gur, Israel's beauty queen, and Itzhak Unna, Press Attaché of the Israel Embassy, were the guests of honour at Cardiff's Independence Day festivities last week, which were held under the auspices of the local J.P.A. committee.

Miss Gur told the gathering about the youth of present-day Israel, covering all aspects of their life in settlements and

towns. In his turn, Mr. Unna described the country's political and social scene, its shadows as well as the light. An appeal for aid to new immigrants awaiting proper housing and complete integration realised £6,500.

Chairman L. M. Rivlin presided and N. I. Cohen, S. Cohen and A. Levy also spoke.

## HENDON'S CANVASSING NEWS

Hendon's canvassing fortnight resulted in £1,637, bringing the total for the year to £10,325. This was £1,000 up on last year. Altogether, 105 donations were received as a result of approximately 300 calls.

The principal operators in this campaign were H. Miller, chairman, A. Albermann and W. Samuel, vice-presidents, H. L. Segal and D. Rowland, vice-chairmen, D. Brummer, treasurer, S. Jacobs, secretary, and D. S. Cohen, A. Nathan, O.B.E., F. Selby, L. Tarn, N. Reichwald and I. J. Najmann.

## THE LATE CHARLES GOLDREI

S. Romer writes: "The passing of Charles Goldrei after a short and sudden illness has deprived Israel of one of her staunchest supporters. His efforts, afforded in particular to the Bakers and Food Trade J.P.A. committee over the years, maintained the strength of this group so that it has played a very significant part in the national appeal.

"Mr. Goldrei commanded the respect of his entire executive and committee, his friends and associates. His generosity was matched by his love for mankind in general and Jewry in particular. His in-

terests also embraced the activities of Youth Aliyah.

"As president of the Food Trade he will be irreplaceable, and his memory will be cherished by all."



In Middlesbrough: Visitors Rachel Hubner and Norman Morris with L. Bharier (chairman) and his committee. Story appeared last week.



# JPA-JNF NEWS

## FINCHLEY HAD TWO CANVASSING WEEKS : NOW PLAN MORE



*Finchley's canvassers assess results. The teams were led by joint-chairmen M. Davis and L. Lever, and included all committee officers as well as the Minister, Rabbi B. J. Gelles (extreme right).*

No, they were not civil servants working on the Census. The quiet ones, weaving with such determination in and out the streets along the North Circular Road during April, reporting back to the homes of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cobden and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fox, were Finchley's J.P.A. canvassers—lots of them.

Altogether more than 300 calls were

made, and even though Finchley people have been visiting Israel in force during the past month, they mostly managed to squeeze a few days in, either in the first or second week of the drive. The result was £5,030, bringing the total so far to more than £15,000. Now Finchley intends to have another go, and the committee are planning a further canvass in June.

## "WE ALL SHARE VISION OF ISRAEL"—PEER

A member of the House of Lords who has spent his entire business life working among the Jews of the East End of London and who has represented a Shoreditch constituency in the House of Commons was, with Rosser Chinn, the

guest of honour at Hackney's Barmitzvah celebration dinner which launched the district's J.P.A. campaign last week.

This was Lord Stonham, formerly Victor Collins, M.P., and he described Israel as "the twentieth century miracle for those with an ear to hear and a soul to feel." All Jews were now "going home" and those who were not doing so physically were going spiritually. This was a vision of a new life which, Lord Stonham said, he was happy to share with the Jewish people.

Rosser Chinn, in the course of a dynamic and hard-hitting appeal which brought in contributions totalling £1,500, described the young State as a house which was unfinished. Having begun to erect the edifice of nationhood, he maintained, the Jews of the world, wherever they might live, had the responsibility of seeing that it was completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Barden were the hosts while other speakers were Rabbi H. Rashbass and Dr. B. Joseph. There was a vote of thanks to Mr. Barden, chairman of the Hackney appeal, by S. Rurka while toasts were proposed by M. Compton and I. Simia.

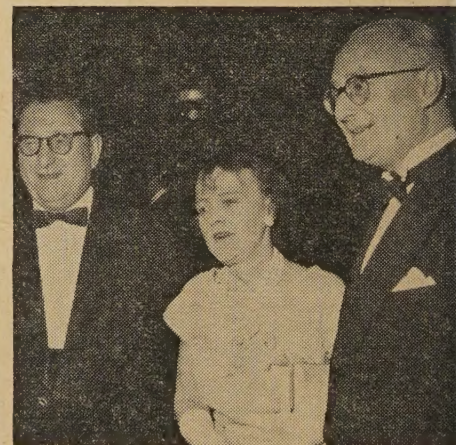
## PROMISING START

Hammersmith launched its campaign with a Dinner and Ball, arranged to coincide with the 13th anniversary of Israel's Independence. The result of the appeal, conducted by S. W. Gold, was £300 in excess of the result of the entire general appeal in 1960.

Dr. L. Freeman presided, and, in expressing thanks to the organisers, paid a special tribute to Bernard Davis, treasurer. Rev. S. Venitt also spoke.

## IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Joseph David Hirschel on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Sydney and Rona Gordon by the J.N.F. Jubilee Fellowship on the occasion of the barmitzvah of their son Grahame John; Leslie Reuben Portnoy and Stephanie Swift on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Eric Maurice Broudie and Jacqueline Bloom on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Gloria Stanton and Lionel Refson on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride; Stephen Barnes on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Clive and Evelyn Newgas by the Kenwood and Highgate Village J.N.F. Commission and by Hon. Officers of the J.N.F.; Shirley Mary Collins and Sidney Allweis on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Howard Newman Cohen on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. Cohen; Ashley Grossman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Gillian Susan Fagin and Martin Green on the occasion of their marriage by their parents Mr. and Mrs. Ben Fagin and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Green; Marion Cina and Dr. Meyer Seltzer on the occasion of their marriage by their parents, relatives and friends; Anna Ferri and Dr. Joshua Wolfe Sandler on the occasion of their marriage by their parents, relatives and friends; Isadore Naftalin by his colleagues of the Glasgow J.N.F. Commission; Mr. Jack Cohen, J.P., and his wife on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by the Sheffield J.P.A. Committee.



*Jack Barden (left) with Lord and Lady Stonham.*

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## J P A - J N F N E W S

YOUTH  
CELEBRATE

Masses of London's youth, and their parents, crowded into St. Pancras Town Hall last week for the traditional Independence Day Chagiga.

Features of this annual festival were songs, dances and tableaux, accompanied by music from the Jewish Lads Brigade, a reading of the Scroll of Independence by Cllr. Stout-Kerr, and a floral procession by young members of Habonim onto the stage. Arieh Miron, Counsellor of the Israel Embassy, gave a brief address, while the Hazkarah was read by Rev. Reuben Turner.

Manchester celebrated with a march of 60 Barmitzvah boys and 13-year-old girls. They were led by young bandsmen to the Emanuel Raffles House, where they joined children from the Central Board and Wilton Polygon Classes.

Flags were presented to M. Bernstein, president of the Zionist Central Council, and Rabbi J. Unsorfer. Dr. J. Slotki spoke about this Independence Day, stressing the importance of help from Diaspora youth by means of tree-planting.

## THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

**N. LONDON:** Mr. Gilbert, Brenner Sports, Barrets Grove, Stoke Newington, N.16, £10.8.6. Mr. Lederman, 28 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £3.16.3. Mrs. Larznitsky, 16 Fountayne Road, N.16, £3.3.0. Mr. I. Tenzer, 33 Chardmore Road, N.16, £3.2.0. Mrs. S. Murray, 139 Kyverdale Road, N.16, £3.0.0. Mrs. Birnbaum, 174 Kyverdale Road, N.16, £3.0.0. Mrs. J. Cohen, 16 Ravensdale Road, N.16, £2.15.0. Mrs. Rapaport, 77 Northiam, N.12, £2.11.6. Dr. and Mrs. Frohlich, 60 Lullington Garth, Woodside Park, N.12, £2.10.9. Mrs. Sheff, 23 Palatine Road, N.16, £2.5.0. Mr. Greyff, 42 Friern Park, N.12, £2.3.11. Mr. Halpern, 116 Torrington Park, North Finchley, N.12, £2.3.2. Mr. Samson, 4 Woodside Avenue, Finchley, N.12, £2.1.0.

**E. LONDON:** R.K.S. Furniture, 57 Redchurch Street, E.2, £2.2.0. Mr. P. Gray, 15 Shrubland Road, Leyton, E.10, £2.0.3. Mr. H. Alpert, 134 C & F Kingsland Road, E.2, £2.0.0.

**W. LONDON:** Dr. Lasnick, 42 Cleveland Road, W.13, £7.0.0. Miss Hull, 15 Watchfield Court, W.4, £3.0.0. Mr. O. Deutch, 84 Drayton Bridge Road, W.7, £2.7.0. Mrs. Z. Aronow, 31 Sunnyside Road, W.5, £2.2.6.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mr. M. Koppelman, 60 Ashbourne Avenue, N.W.11, £10.0.0. Mrs. L. Lesser, 5 Allingham Court, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, £6.2.0. Mr. L. Ullman, 132 Bridge Lane, N.W.11, £4.10.0. Mrs. C. Powell, 26d Daleham Gardens, N.W.3, £4.5.6. Mrs. Deco, 16 Rosecroft Avenue, N.W.3, £4.2.0. Mr. B. Saffron, 18 Bracknell Gate, N.W.3, £3.15.6. Mr. D. Sharp, 14 Allingham Court, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, £3.3.0. Mrs. L. B. Sigler, 49b Elsworth Road, N.W.3, £2.17.5. Mrs. B. Levene, 35 Heath Hurst Road, N.W.3, £2.17.0. Mrs. M. Flacks, 13 Hillcrest Avenue, N.W.11, £2.14.5. Dr. B. Stone, 615 Finchley Road, N.W.3, £2.11.0. Mrs. M. Hollaender, 13 Eton Rise, N.W.3, £2.10.0. Mrs. L. Shalit, 2 Daleham Gardens, N.W.3, £2.8.9. Mrs. M. Roche, 48 Maresfield Gardens, N.W.3, £2.5.6. Mr. S. Kerson, 39 Uphill Grove, N.W.7, £2.5.3. Mr. Lunn, 73 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.3.0. Mr. Kasriel, 46 Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.3.0. Dr. Shepherd, 22 Hampstead Way, N.W.11, £2.2.0. Mrs. M. Wilder, 7 Princes Park Avenue, N.W.11, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Ettinger, 6 Tasker Road, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mrs. Sheinman, 5 Morland Close, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Ross, 7 Spaniards Close,

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**ILFORD:** Mr. W. Petzall, 42 Emerson Road, £4.14.6. Mrs. Simons, 27 Selig Gardens, £3.9.6. Mrs. Ehlich, 50 Felbridge Road, Seven Kings, £2.5.1. Mrs. S. Gerrard, 413 Ilford Lane, £2.0.0. Dr. I. M. Segal, 40 Cameron Road, £2.0.0. Mrs. Warner, 28 Selig Gardens, £2.0.0. Mrs. Barb, 68 Great South West Road, Heston, £5.17.0.

**RUISLIP:** Mr. M. Segal, 2a Vetana Road, £4.7.1. Mr. C. Cartz, 24 Harder Drive, £2.5.0.

**TWICKENHAM:** Mrs. Simons, 44 Leabon Park, £2.0.0. Dr. S. Dymond, 238 St. Margarets Road, £2.0.0.

**GLASGOW:** Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benson, 21 Norbreck Drive, Giffnock, £5.8.0. Mr. and Mrs. G. Jesner, 41 Braidholm Road, Giffnock, £3.16.6. Mr. N. Robinson, 20 Broom Road, S.3, £2.12.6. Mr. E. C. Simons, 5 Carleton Drive, Giffnock, £2.12.0. Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Raphael, 567 Crow Road, W.3, £2.12.0. Mrs. J. Plotnikoff, 20 Denholm Drive, Giffnock, £2.12.0. Mrs. L. Plotnikoff, 7 Broom Road, Newlands, £2.12.0. Mrs. S. Freedman, 2 Dinard Drive, Giffnock, £2.3.0. Mr. R. L. Jay, 2 Glencalrn Drive, Pollokshields, S.1, £2.2.0. Mrs. Sragowitz, 12 Carleton Drive, Giffnock, £2.0.0.

**LEICESTER:** Mr. Atlas, 5 Barrington Road, £2.2.0. Miss Cemmell, 56 Shanklin Drive, £2.0.0.

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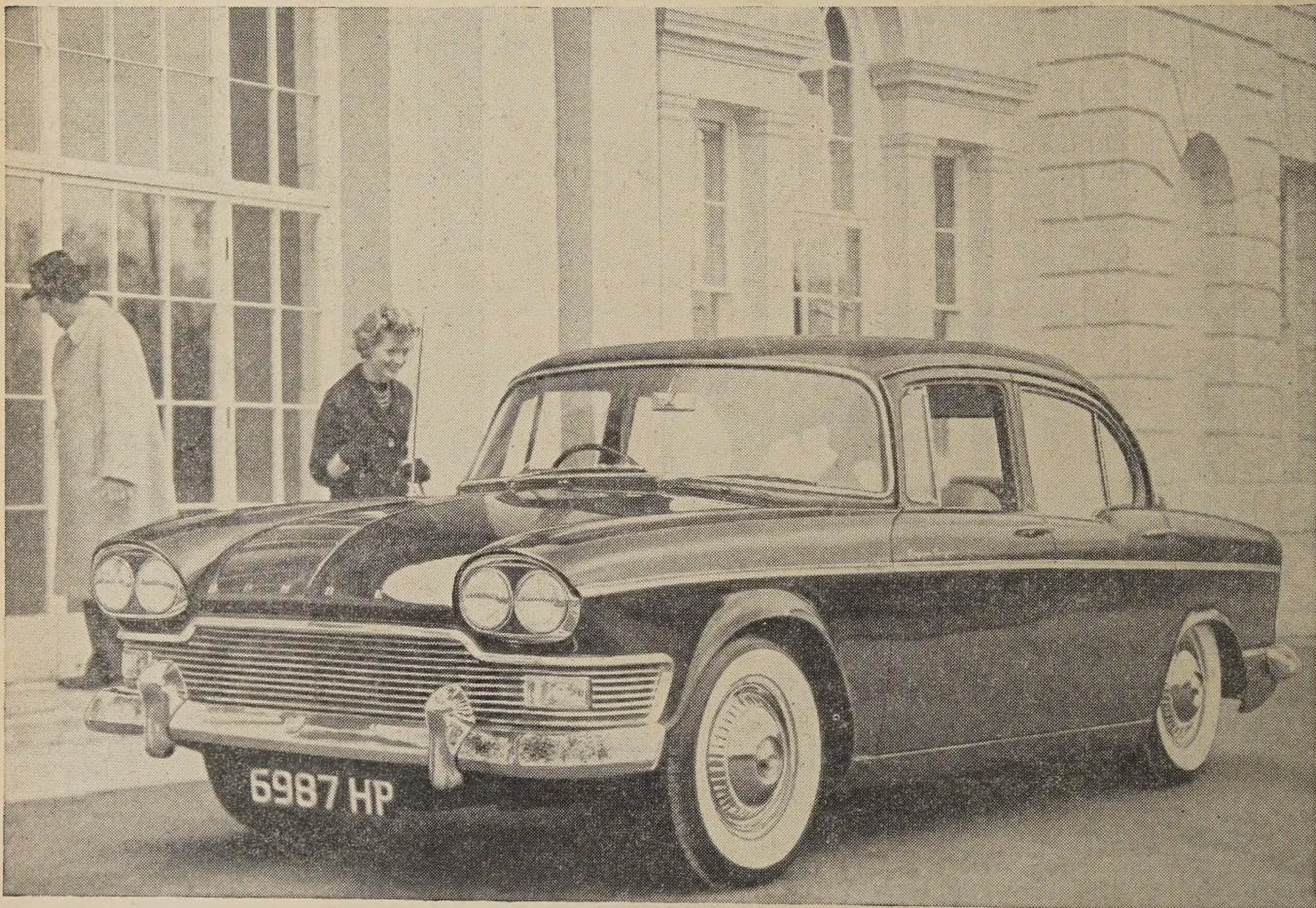
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